

# GEN. CARRANZA WILL NOT CONSENT

### Mexico's President Warns U. S. What May Follow.

## WHOLE FRONTIER UNEASY

Commander Of Invasion Determined To Take No Chances With Inadequate Force—Scouts Will Have No Hope For Life If Captured By Villa. Part That Aeroplanes Will Play In Expedition.

Mexico City.—General Carranza issued a manifesto to the nation declaring that under no circumstances would the Mexican government grant the right to the United States to violate Mexican territory by sending in an armed force in pursuit of Villa without consent and the reciprocal privilege being first obtained and admitted. Word was sent to the confidential agent of the Mexican government in Washington to make immediate representations to this effect.

General Carranza says in his manifesto: "I am sure that I interpret in this matter the national sentiment and that the Mexican people will comply in a dignified manner with their duty, be the sacrifices that may be, to sustain their rights and sovereignty, if, unfortunately, this drags us into a war—a war which the United States can never justify. We will not be responsible for the disastrous consequences. Upon the heads of the traitorous Mexicans, who, within and without this country, have labored to produce this result, will fall the inexorable justice of the people."

### Change Campaign Plans.

San Antonio, Tex.—It became known that the plans for the campaign against Francisco Villa have been affected by the border situation elsewhere than at Columbus, N. M. The situation, it is said, is so important as to have hindered rapid concentration of the punitive expedition that will go after the perpetrator of the Columbus outrage.

Great excitement has been noted, it is authoritatively stated, in the Carranza garrisons at Nogales, opposite the Arizona border town of that name, and at Piedras Negras, which fronts Eagle Pass, Tex., from across the Rio Grande.

"We do not ourselves know just when the expedition that will search for Villa will start into Mexico, although, of course, it will be soon. It will go forward just as soon as a sufficient force with an adequate commissary can be organized. It will not be held back, however, until all troops now ordered to the border have arrived."

This was the statement of Major General Frederick Funston while he was outlining at Fort Sam Houston, Southern Department headquarters, as closely as military expediency would permit the plan that will be directed against the Mexican leader. He added: "There is no use going at this thing half-cocked. The task ahead of us will be a long and anxious one."

The uneasiness along the border has extended to the large Mexican population on the American side. Troops now stationed on the border towns are sufficient to cope with any situation that may arise, General Funston says. However, as it is his intention to use these troops in the search for Villa and as they cannot be moved until other detachments arrive to succeed them on the border patrol, complete organization of the expeditionary force has been delayed.

Army circles feel bound to respect the fear of residents in American border towns that, notwithstanding assurances from General Carranza's representatives, uprisings may follow the actual occupation of Mexican territory by American soldiers. It is felt that the welfare of the border cannot be sacrificed to the doubtful success of a hasty and therefore unprepared pursuit of the fugitive Villa.

### CARRANZA QUIBBLES.

Replies To U. S. Note By Asking Reciprocal Right To Cross Border.

Washington.—General Carranza, through Consul Silliman, has asked the American Government for permission to send Mexican troops across the border and into the United States in pursuit of bandits.

General Carranza's note will be answered. The reply of the United States probably will say to General Carranza that his suggestion will be considered, if at any time it should become necessary for his forces to pursue bandits into American territory through the lack of a sufficient number of American troops to do the work. It probably will be pointed out that American troops are to pursue Villa bandits in Mexico for the sole reason that Carranza forces are not there in sufficient number to relieve the menace and that if a similar situation should arise in the United States his offer of co-operation would be accepted.

### MEXICO CITY HAS MONEY PANIC.

Carranza Paper Peso Falls To 2 1/2 Cents In Gold.

Mexico City.—After a panic among business institutions, due to the Carranza paper peso falling to a new low value of 2 1/2 cents gold, the prospects are much brighter, because of the prevailing opinion that the finance department has found a solution which will bring Mexican paper money to a point three times higher than its present value.

# WILSON ORDERS TROOPS INTO MEXICO

### 5000 U. S. Force Will Take Villa "Dead or Alive."

## SECREC Y SURROUNDS PLANS

### President Denies Aggression or Intervention.

Troops Will Come Back When De Facto Government Shows It Can Control Situation, Says Secretary Baker.

### CARRANZA EVASIVE ON ACTION OF U. S.

Douglas, Ariz.—According to information from a reliable source received here, General Carranza replied to a telegram sent to him by Gen. P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, asking the first chief of the de facto Mexican Government for an expression of opinion on the act of President Wilson in ordering a punitive expedition into Mexico to capture Villa, as follows: "I am very sorry that conditions are such that the United States deems it necessary to take the action of which you have advised me."

Washington.—American troops were ordered across the Mexican border by President Wilson to take Francisco Villa and his bandits, dead or alive.

Under the direction, if not actually the leadership, of Major-General Funston, who ended the Philippine insurrection by taking Aguinaldo single-handed, American columns are moving into Mexico. They go to meet about 3,500 guerrilla troops in a mountainous region from which Carranza troops have fled.

At General Funston's request, details of his orders were suppressed, so that he may move secretly and swiftly. For military reasons, the War Department declined to make public the number of men to be sent on the expedition.

### Purely Punitive.

Whether this long deferred armed action, which is purely a punitive measure to clear Northern Mexico of menacing bandit bands over which General Carranza has no control, shall grow into a general armed intervention or occupation in Mexico depends in a large measure upon General Carranza and the Mexican people.

After a conference with President Wilson Secretary of War Baker issued the following statement: "There is no intention of entering Mexico in force. So soon as the forces of the de facto government can take control of the situation any forces of the United States then remaining in Mexico will, of course, be withdrawn. The forces of the United States now on the border will be immediately recruited, but only for the purpose of safeguarding the territory of the United States from further raid."

Secretary Baker explained that by recruited, referring to the present border forces, he meant that movement of troops along the border, or of detachments from the interior to supplement the border control, were not to be construed as a mobilization for an extensive movement into Mexico. He indicated that there would be no campaign to recruit the Regular Army from peace to war strength.

### No Thought Of Aggression.

President Wilson declared that the movement was entirely in aid of the Carranza government and without thought of aggression. This statement, prepared by the President himself, was given out at the White House.

"An adequate force will be sent at once in pursuit of Villa with the single object of capturing him and putting a stop to his forays. "This can be done, and will be done, in entirely friendly aid of the constituted authorities in Mexico and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that republic."

## THE COUNTRY AT LARGE

Three American soldiers were killed in the destruction of the barracks at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, by fire.

A new tube plant, to cost \$25,000,000, will be erected at Gary, Ind., by the United States Steel Corporation.

Mrs. Clara Schweitzer was found guilty of killing her husband at Kansas City, Mo., and was given 15 years in prison.

The lower house of the Massachusetts legislature went on record against abolition of capital punishment, by a vote of 81 to 87.

Fire, following an explosion in the chlorate department of the Niagara Electro Chemical Company, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., threatened to destroy the plant.

The soft coal wage agreement affecting Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois was signed in New York.

It was officially announced in Chicago that 400,000 engineers, firemen and trainmen of American railroads voted overwhelmingly to demand an eight-hour day.

## WHEN THE DRESSMAKER COMES



## GERMANY DEFENDS U-BOAT WAR

### Forced By British Disregard of Law, Says Berlin.

### NEW OFFER TO STOP IT MADE

Washington In No Hurry To Take Stand On Position Taken By the Teutons—Not To Issue Warning.

Washington.—Germany made a further explanation to the United States of the position it has taken in regard to armed merchant vessels of the Entente Allies.

Count von Bernstorff handed Secretary Lansing a formal memorandum which, after reviewing the events leading up to Germany's recent decision to treat armed merchant ships as auxiliary cruisers, conceded that existing international law does not regulate the use of submarines and indicated a willingness to conduct underwater warfare in accordance with the law prevailing at the outbreak of the war, providing Great Britain and her allies would regard the same laws.

Further expressed the hope that the people of the United States, remembering the long-existing friendly relations between the two nations, would appreciate the German position.

The memorandum was submitted to President Wilson shortly after its receipt. It will be considered, together with other documents from the German Government, in determining what shall be the next step of the United States in the submarine negotiations. There was every indication that the Administration would be in no hurry to announce a stand as to the new policy of the Central European powers or to pass finally upon Germany's latest proposal for a settlement of the Lusitania case.

From both the White House and the State Department there came emphatic denials of a rumor that the Administration itself intended to warn American citizens off armed ships. At the State Department it was explained that it was for the citizens themselves who took passage on armed ships not entering American waters to determine whether they were boarding vessels armed defensively or offensively, and the nature of the instructions under which ship captains would act in the presence of a submarine. An offensively armed ship which enters American waters, it was said, would be regarded as a war vessel and would not be allowed to remain more than 24 hours. In foreign waters, however, it was no concern of the Government how ships were armed.

The new submarine campaign of the Central Powers has now been in operation eight days and the State Department had no reports of any act by a German or Austrian submarine commander under the changed orders. State Department officials make no secret of the fact that they do not believe any acts will be committed, if they can be avoided, which will involve the death or injury of American citizens.

Administration officials began considering the complete translated documents appended to the German declaration of intentions. It was indicated that the next move by the United States might take the form of an inquiry to Great Britain as to the authenticity of the German confidential copies of alleged instructions to British sea captains.

### \$30,000 TO CONSCIENCE FUND.

Sender Writes He Has Restored \$20,000 In All.

Washington.—A \$30,000 contribution to the Treasury's conscience fund, the largest ever received, came by mail in a registered package mailed in New York. Under separate cover came a letter unsigned, dated Philadelphia, but mailed in New York, which announced the sending of the \$30,000 and explained that the sender had restored to the Government \$30,000 in all.

### RED CROSS READY TO AID.

Denver Chapter Wires Offer Of Hospital Supplies.

Denver.—The Denver chapter of the American Red Cross wired headquarters at Washington that it was prepared to ship immediately a large quantity of non-perishable hospital supplies to any point indicated. This action was taken within an hour after receipt of word from Washington that American troops had been ordered into Mexico to capture Francisco Villa.

## SOFT COAL MINERS GRANTED INCREASE

### Middle-Western Operators Agree to Higher Scale.

### MEANS \$8,000,000 YEARLY

Bituminous Diggers Get General Increase Of Three Cents a Ton. Western Pennsylvania Miners Also Win Run System.

New York.—Wage increases that may annually approximate \$8,000,000 or more in the soft coal fields of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were agreed upon Monday by the sub-committee of bituminous operators and miners from those States, who are here negotiating a new contract to go into effect April 1.

The action taken by the bituminous sub-committee will have an important effect, it is said, on the wage contracts to be negotiated in Central Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Michigan, Iowa and Kentucky by the United Mine-workers of America. Nearly 200,000 men will benefit by the increases in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Aside from the general increase of three cents a ton granted by the coal companies, the miners in Western Pennsylvania won the mine-run system of paying wages, something, the officers of the union say, they have been striving to obtain for 30 years. The mine-run system adds 2.49 cents a ton to the miners' wages and gives them about \$1,250,000 a year, not counting the three cents a ton general increase also won by them.

The mine run was bitterly fought by Pittsburgh operators, but was agreed to through the persistence of the officers of the Western Pennsylvania district, strongly supported by the international officials of the miners' union.

The wage increases allowed on the mine-run basis in Western Pennsylvania are 5.39 cents a ton on machine mining, making the rate 50 cents a ton and three cents on pick mining, advancing this rate to 67.84 cents a ton.

### IN WAR WITH PORTUGAL.

Seizure Of German Ships Brings a Declaration From Berlin.

Berlin.—Germany declared war on Portugal and handed the Portuguese Minister his passports, according to an announcement by the semi-official Overseas News Agency.

"The German Government, therefore, considers herself from this time in war with the Portuguese Government," is the conclusion of a declaration handed by the German Minister at Lisbon to the Portuguese Government and in Berlin to the Portuguese Minister, the news agency announcement states.

### SPIES ALL ALONG BORDER.

Calles Offers To Aid Americans In Getting Rid Of Villa Agents.

Douglas, Ariz.—Officials of the de facto Mexican government at Agua Prieta, Sonora, asserted that Villa spies infested practically every American town along the international boundary. General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, has suggested to the American authorities here through Ives G. Leleivar, the Mexican consul, that the alleged spies, who, he says, are known to him, be arrested and interned or sent back into Mexico.

### NAVAL STORES PLANT BURNED.

Loss On Georgia Rosin and Turpentine Factory \$500,000.

Brunswick, Ga.—The plant of the Yarrow Rosin and Turpentine Company was virtually destroyed and a workman seriously burned by a fire which started in the rednery building here. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

### WINCHESTER MAN A VICTIM.

Charles U. Miller, Slain By Bandits, Was Drugged At Columbus, Winchester, Va.—Charles Chase Miller, aged 60, one of the Americans killed by Mexican bandits at Columbus, N. M., belonged to a prominent Winchester family and had been engaged in drug business in Columbus five years. He was a son of the late George F. Miller and was a widower. He leaves two brothers, Godfrey and Clarence Miller, and a sister, Miss Minnie A. Miller, of all Winchester.

# VILLA ATTACKS NEW MEXICO TOWN

### At Least 16 Americans Killed By Bandits.

## U. S. TROOPS PURSUE VILLA

U. S. Gives Notice Of Intention To Hunt Outlaw Down—Many Bandits, Including Pablo Lopez, Killed In Raid On Columbus, N. M.

Columbus, N. M.—Francisco Villa, outlawed Mexican bandit, raided United States territory. With 500 men he attacked Columbus, killed at least 16 Americans—soldiers and civilians—and fired many buildings before he was driven back across the international border.

Not less than 250 troopers of the Thirteenth United States Cavalry followed the Villa band into Mexico. In this engagement a corporal, Capt. George Williams, adjutant of the Thirteenth Cavalry, was wounded.

### Villa Seen Wounded.

In the fighting Villa is reported to have been wounded. One report was that 100 of the Villistas were killed in the fight, which occurred in a deep ravine.

The report of the wounding of Villa was circumstantially confirmed by one of the Mexican bandits who was taken prisoner. He said he was riding close to Villa when he was shot and that Villa nearly fell from the saddle, but was supported by his men and aided in making his escape.

### 16 Americans Killed.

The casualties of the Thirteenth Cavalry in the fighting at Columbus were seven killed and six wounded. Villa's total losses in the day's fighting were estimated in excess of 100 killed and twice as many wounded. The American pursuit into Mexico was reported to have accounted for more than 75 Mexicans killed and wounded.

The American losses on the Mexican side was one corporal slain when Villa threw out a heavy guard to engage the pursuing American troopers.

Of the eight American civilians slain here Charles Dewitt Miller, of Albuquerque, and Dr. H. J. Hart, of El Paso, were burned to death in the fire that destroyed the Commercial Hotel. The body of William Walker, a Sunday-school convention delegate from Playas, New Mexico, who was shot to death with W. T. Ritchie, proprietor of the hotel, also was incinerated.

The Mexicans set the hotel on fire, together with a number of other buildings, and posted snipers to pick off Americans as they fled.

### GIVEN FREE REIN FOR PURSUIT

Colonel Slocum's Action In Sending Troopers After Bandits Upheld At Washington.

Washington.—Washington stands squarely behind Colonel Slocum in sending his cavalrymen into Mexico in pursuit of Francisco Villa and his band of outlaws who raided Columbus, N. M., murdering American soldiers and citizens and firing the town.

Secretary Lansing informed the de facto government of Mexico through Eliseo Arredondo, the Ambassador designate here, that he trusted no objection would be made to the action of the American troops, they having followed what is known in military circles as a "hot trail."

No orders have been issued for the return of the soldiers and it is not probable any will be issued for the present.

### Wrathful Over Raid.

Shocked indignation occasioned by news of Villa's outrage was quickly succeeded by undisguised satisfaction in official and Congressional circles over the knowledge that after three years patient forbearance United States troops actually were on Mexican soil to avenge the death of their comrades and bring to justice the outlaws whose depredations have terrorized Americans on both sides of the border.

While no formal word of the policy of the Administration was given out, it was reliably stated that the army would be given free rein to catch the bandits if possible. Mr. Arredondo called upon Secretary Lansing, expressed regret for the Villa raid and was informed of the attitude of the United States. Mr. Arredondo said he would communicate with General Carranza immediately.

### VILLA AFTER MORMONS.

Apprehension Felt That He Will Massacre Colony Of 500.

El Paso, Texas.—Villa is held directly for Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, in order to attack 500 Mormons settled in that section, according to a report received at Juarez by General Gavira from General Bertani. Small hope is felt that General Bertani will be able to bring help to the Mormons, as the cavalry force of 500 he commands is stationed at Palomas, 100 miles distant over a broken, roadless country. Ten trains, containing 2,000 men, left Chihuahua City to act as railway patrols and train guards, Gavira said.

### TO TRAIN YOUTH FOR WAR.

Jersey House Votes For Military Course In Schools.

Trenton, N. J.—Two bills passed place the New Jersey House of Assembly on record in favor of military training in the public schools. The Pierson bill, providing for two hours' training each week, was passed by a vote of 37 to 10. It was proposed to have the State Board of Education and the military department outline military subjects for boys and hygiene and nursing courses for girl pupils.

# DIVIDE STATE INTO 5 ROAD DISTRICTS

### State Highway Commissioner Cunningham Announces Divisions To Increase Efficiency.

Harrisburg—Highway Commissioner Cunningham announced the division of the State into five districts for handling the work of the Bureau of Township Highways, and a number of appointments on his staff.

P. M. Tebb, assistant engineer in charge of the Scranton district, was promoted to engineer of construction, succeeding John T. Gephart, Jr., resigned, and will have headquarters in Harrisburg. W. A. Van Duser, assistant engineer at York, has been transferred to Scranton to succeed Tebb. Charles W. Erisman, Lancaster, draftsman in the Township Bureau, was promoted to be acting assistant engineer, with headquarters at York.

The creation of the five districts is to get the bureau into closer touch with the supervisors and the public, according to an announcement made at the department.

### First District.

The first district, with headquarters at Harrisburg, of this township highway bureau subdivision, comprises the following counties: Dauphin, Lebanon, Schuylkill, Berks, Lancaster, Lehigh, Northampton, Bucks, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware. The name of the assistant engineer in charge of this district is withheld.

The second district, also with headquarters at Harrisburg, comprises the following counties: Cambria, Somerset, Blair, Bedford, Huntingdon, Fulton, Franklin, Adams, York, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry and Cumberland. The engineer is George L. Sollenberger.

The third district, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, comprises the following counties: Lawrence, Butler, Armstrong, Indiana, Beaver, Allegheny, Westmoreland, Washington, Greene and Fayette. The engineer is R. E. Hamill.

### Fourth District.

The fourth district, with headquarters at Warren, comprises the following counties: Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Clarion, Forest, McKean, Elk, Jefferson, Clearfield, Cameron, Potter, Clinton and Centre. The engineer is W. P. Miller.

The fifth district, with headquarters at Bloomsburg, comprises the following counties: Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna, Lycoming, Sullivan, Wyoming, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Wayne, Pike, Monroe and Carbon. The engineer is Harry G. Harper.

### Decrease In State Death Rate.

The death rate in Pennsylvania during 1915 was 13.8 per 1,000, against a death rate of 16 per 1,000 in 1906, and during the year just closed there was a marked decrease in the mortality from most of the preventable diseases and 160,000 more births than deaths in the Keystone State. These facts are set forth in a summary of the vital and mortality statistics for the State for 1915 submitted to Governor Brumbaugh by Commissioner of Health Samuel G. Dixon.

It is estimated at the Capitol that the increase in the population of the State is 150,000 per year. In 1915 there were 115,311 deaths and 218,915 births, against 114,832 deaths and 219,543 births in the previous year.

Ten years ago the State began the collection of vital and mortality statistics on a systematic basis and the figures for 1916 and 1915 show a marked decrease in the deaths from diseases against which the Department of Health has waged a campaign of prevention.

### Illinois Engineer Studies Highways.

The system in use by the Maintenance Division of the State Highway Department has attracted so much attention throughout the country that the State Highway Department of Illinois, desiring to start a maintenance division, sent a representative to Harrisburg to secure data from State authorities.

B. A. Piepmeyer, maintenance engineer of Springfield, visited the department and went over the system with Second Deputy Commissioner Biles, under whose jurisdiction maintenance work is being done. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with the system.

### State Charters Issued.

State charters issued were Mellet, the Most Man, Granton, capital, \$160,000, treasurer, Anne L. Mallet; National Premium Building and Loan Association, Pittsburgh, capital, \$1,000,000, treasurer, George J. Hubay; Excelsior Laundry, Inc., Pittsburgh, capital, \$5,000, treasurer, L. G. Carlin.

### Student Seeks Seat In House.

Elmer George Thumm, student, Pittsburgh, filed a petition to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the House in the Eighth Allegheny District.

### Justices Of The Peace Appointed.

Justices of the Peace were appointed as follows: Collegeville, Horace L. Saylor; Lackawanna Township, Mercer county, D. J. Keer; Delaware Township, Mercer county, George W. Meigs.

### Want Rates The Same.

The Association of Bituminous Coal Operators of Central Pennsylvania, who have miners in the Clearfield and adjacent regions, has intervened before the Public Service Commission in the complaints of the Pittsburgh Coal Operators' Association against the rates charged by the Pennsylvania system from the Pittsburgh district to Philadelphia, Erie and New Castle. They desire to have the existing basis of rates maintained.

# STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

### The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State.

## TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

That prosperity is not confined to the industries in the eastern section of the State was demonstrated to the Philadelphia Traveling Commission in Butler, when Mayor Himman said the Standard Steel Car Works had been shut down only six months in the last twenty-nine years, and was completing steel cars at the rate of thirty a day. The Standard Steel Car Works employ more than 10,000 men, all of whom are kept busy on orders from European agents.

Norman E. Gutshall, a Silver Spring Township farmer, returned a marriage license to wed Alta E. Woodden, his sweetheart since childhood. Gutshall is but nineteen and stated when returning the license that on the day set for the wedding his fiancée fell from a porch and was injured fatally. The license was marked "not used," and placed in the record.

Because it was alleged that they failed to file required election expense accounts, Harry Morgan and John Boback, members of Shamokin Council, were ousted by Council, and then re-elected. This serves to shorten their terms to two years, instead of the four, to which they were elected.

The final shipment of an order for 2,600 cars from the Berwick plant of the American Car & Foundry Company has just been made to the Russian Government. The cars were crated and shipped to Vladivostok, where they will be reassembled by workmen from the Berwick plant.

Norman Moyer, a constable of Auburn, was held for perjury by Court, following his statement that he had subpoenaed two witnesses in the case. When questioned, he admitted that he had not served any papers. A bill of indictment was sent to the grand jury against him.

John W. Blake, an Altoona blacksmith, who has figured in several Congressional campaigns, filed a petition to be a candidate for the Republican nomination in Congress from the Nineteenth District. His petition was the first Congressional paper to be filed.

The front portion of the home of Michael Belasch, at Greenwood, was blown away by dynamite, the explosion being set off, it is alleged, by members of an industrial organization in revenge for Belasch's return to work in Greenwood Colliery. The family of Belasch narrowly escaped death.

Looking to better fire protection, a petition has been presented to Lansdale Borough Council asking that the tax rate be raised half a mill and the proceeds given to the fire companies. The petition has the signature of two-thirds of the taxpayers.

Ruth Dankes, five-year-old daughter of Dr. C. W. Dankes, of Reading, was burned badly by the explosion of a gas range in the kitchen of her home. Another child had turned on one of the gas jets and ran away. The kitchen was wrecked.

A jury, in finding Benjamin Decker, of Philadelphia, guilty of burglarizing the home of John Taylor and John Bush, at Wynonette, in January, 1915, established a precedent in Montgomery county in returning a verdict based on fingerprint testimony.

According to the report of appraisers, little Delaware is one of the wealthiest counties in this State. The report shows that the county has assets of more than \$1,000,000. The debt is about \$100,000.

The winter short courses in agriculture and home economics at State College closed after a session of twelve weeks. One hundred and thirty-one students including twelve women were enrolled.

Colonel Harry C. Trefler, of Allentown, has received from Wyoming four magnificent elk, which will be placed in his game park to infuse new blood into his herd.

Many miners at the Susquehanna Coal Company's Richard Colliery, quit work, refusing to pay \$3.75 per box for a new grade of dynamite. They had been paying \$2 per box.

P. H. Breidenbach, Martinsburg, Blair county, was appointed to a clerkship in the State Compensation Bureau, to succeed the late Major M. A. Cherst.

A police force of twenty men with Morris Value as chief, has been organized to protect the Traylor Engineering plant at Allentown.

The State's receipts from automobile licenses has passed the \$1,300,000 mark, which is considerably ahead of the payments to this date last year.

Conshohocken and West Conshohocken School Districts have consolidated their continuation schools under the supervision of Miss Emily Jeffries. The local district has seventy pupils enrolled and the west district, fifty-six.

Re-opening of the Mount Holly Paper Mills closed several years was announced by a representative of a new Boston corporation which recently purchased the mills. New machinery will be installed and some changes made.